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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

THE SENATE'S COMPROMISE.

Causes of public gratulation crowd upon us i quick succession. On Wednesday we had the happiness to announce to our daily readers (in the article which appears in a preceding column) the passage by the Senate of the important Peace measure, the admission of California; and now we have to felicitate them on the virtual passage, by the same patriotic body, of the no less important act to establish the Territory of New Mexico.

This is indeed a happy event. It was the apprehension entertained in the South that the Wilmot proviso would be forced into this bill which roused Southern sensibility, and gave rise to the baleful agitation which followed. The bill is free from the offensive proviso; the South stands in that renow the remaining bill, to complete the series of measures by which peace and order and national concord are to acquire ascendancy in the Union, is the bill to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution which concern the apprehension of fugitives from labor. This bill also passed, (it is made the special order for Monday next) and the Senate will be absolved from any further responsibility. It will receive the meed of praise and gratitude from the united voices of the American People. All eyes will now be directed to the Representatives House of Congress. Let us not fear that they will disappoint the public hopes. Let us not doubt that they will be animated by the same noble ambition to earn the blessings of their country, and return to their homes with the benediction of "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

The Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN arrived in Washington on Tuesday evening, and the next day was sworn into office as Attorney General of the United

The Hon. THOMAS M. T. McKENNAN and the Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD, having been nominated to and confirmed by the Senate on Thursday, were yesterday sworn into office at the Department of State, by Judge CRANCH—the first as Secretary for the Department of the Interior, the second as Secretary for the Department of War.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

Our latest accounts from St. Louis, by Telegraph, are of the 13th instant. They report that four Whigs and one Benton Democrat have been elected to Congress, as follows:

JOHN F. DARBY, Whig, first district.
GILCHRIST PORTER, Whig, second district. JOHN G. MILLER, Whig, third district. CHARLES E. BOWMAN, Whig, fourth district. JOHN S. PHELPS, Benton Democrat, fifth district.

The returns for members of the Legislature are public. not all in. So far as received, the report says that 60 Whigs, 32 Benton Democrats, and 22 anti-Benton Democrats have been elected.

It is with extreme satisfaction (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) that we announce the final passage of the California bill by the Senate. It is the second great step taken by that body with- type of the general sentiment of that State: in four days towards the settlement of the unhappy controversies that have so long been distracting the country and suspending all regular legislation. We do not wonder that the passage of the bill was greeted with an outburst of applause. It will be hailed with equal delight by every liberal devoted patriot throughout the Union. It will be welcomed too with the liveliest satisfaction by that young State whose patriotic forbearance has been proof against so much insult and injury. It will be a cause of grief to those only who wish ill to the harmony of the Union, and those who are ready to sacrifice every thing to the interests of slavery. The Senate has nobly fulfilled its duty.

A second decided movement on the part of the Senate given a good example to the other House, as to the superior efficiency of action over speech. The bill for the adm of California into the Union as a State, following the passage by the Senate of the bill for adjusting the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico, has gone to the House of Representatives, with the sanction of a large majority of the Senate, and with the hearty concurrence of the great mass of the American

Our readers, we doubt not, have received the intelligence of this event with deep and lively gratification. There are intimations of a concerted purpose on the part of the ultraists in the lower House to defeat, if possible, this bill, and the Texas bill also. But we sincerely hope that the effort will be abortive. The real sentiments of a large majority in the House of Representatives are unquestionably in favor of both measures, and it is equally beyond a doubt that public opinion throughout the country is strongly in favor of both. A lamentable spectacle, indeed, would be presented, if it should happen that any combinations of faction and fanaticism should be allowed to defeat the considerate purposes of a majority in Congress, and set at nought the general wishes of the people in respect to these important measures, so urgently demanded by all considerations of patriotism, conciliation, and peace. - Bultimore American.

YIELD OF WHEAT .- The Macomb (Mich.) Gazette lately stated that Ira Philips, of Armada, in that county, raised from two acres of ground one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat.

That appeared to be a very large story to be That appeared to be a very large story to be-lieve, sixty-two bushels to the acre, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that forty whose literature, whose laws, and whose institutions they bushels to the acre is considered pretty fair for the mellow soil of the Genesee Valley, when well a sort of inheritance in its very soil. They had what might cultivated. But the Mormons of Salt Lake or Utah make still larger drafts upon our credulity. An account from thence savs :

"Seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the ordinar yield when sown broadcast, but one hundred and sixty bushels have been produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in drill. Corn only grows tolerably well, in consequence of the nights being too cold. Potatoes are easily grown, and produce abundantly. All the smaller grains flourish. The usual time to begin agricultural work is about the first of April. In consequence of the proximity of mountains, which are always covered with snow, there is very little rain. and the lands are irrigated by means of canals at the base of

All we can say to the above is, that we think that in Michigan and Utah they must have considerably larger sized acres than we have in this State .- Albany Register.

The Grinnell Expedition, which sailed from New York some months since, in search of Sir John Franklin, has been heard from by an arrival in England. The little squadron was pretty well on but nothing had been heard of the lost navigator

The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA.

We doubt whether there is, in the whole range of States usually designated as Southern, a single one more really devoted to the Union, and the Constitution by which it is established, than the State of VIRGINIA. Whenever that State is represented as hostile to the Union, or as disposed to rush into a conflict with it upon any contingency which is China now probable, it is beyond doubt misreprese As for the city of Richmond, which was not many months ago proclaimed to be rife for rebellion, and ready to burst asunder the bonds of the Union, for the purpose of realizing the beau ideal of a Southern Confederacy, we have every day fresh evidences that it is sound and heart-whole on this question. Among these evidences we quote, with particular satisfaction, the subjoined notices from the two oldest papers of that city, the one Democratic and the other Whig, of an oration delivered in that city on the commemoration of the death of the late President TAYLOR, by OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Esq. the talented editor of the Richmond Republican. His whole oration is applauded, as we have no spect on the equality which it justly claimed; and doubt it deserved; but when, for particular commendation, a single passage of it is selected for special remark, it is that which exhibits his devotion to the Union, and his aspirations for its preservation and perpetuation, that simultaneously attracts the suffrages of both papers, as it had done of the audience before whom it was delivered.

OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Esq. next followed, in one of nost eloquent, thrilling, and entirely apprepriate orations we have ever listened to. It was in fine tone, and portions of it glowing and brilliant. His eulogy was chiefly confined to he military schievements and heroic deeds of TAYLOR, as a great soldier, and to his virtues as a man. Some of his descrip tions would have done honor to any speaker, and such seemed to be the general sentiment. His apostrophe to the Union was grand and impressive, and when he concluded his sublime invocation for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, in all their purity and vigor, there was one burst of applause from the whole audience.

With feelings attuned to the spirit of the occason, the in nense assembly then listened with rapt interest for the space of one hour to the eulogy of Mr. BALDWIN. We express only the opinion of every one who heard it, when we say that this effort was one of the most felicitous and eloquent pieces of oratory that we ever heard. The exceeding beauty of the composition pleased us less, however, than the noble sentiments of patriotism with which it abounded. Having briefly run over, in a happy and graphic manner, the leading events n the life of the illustrious deceased, having traced him from his first appearance in the camp to the "perilous edges" of Buena Vista, and sketched the decorous fortitude of his last days spent in the no less perilous conduct of affairs of State, Mr. BALDWIN turned to consider the present alarming crisis of the country, and referred to the dangers which now menace the UNION. His remarks on this subject, more especially his allusion to the feelings of the American in foreign lands, who country .- Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. shall be the first to hear the tidings of our disruption, (should it come,) and who shall sit down and weep over the quencher hopes of human liberty and the ruin of his home, as the children of Zion by the waters of Babylon over their lost Jerusa lem, glowed with the fire of the loftiest eloquence. We trust that this excellent eulogy will not be withheld from the

Whatever the extent of devotion to the Union manifested by the People of VIRGINIA, now that the shadow of danger hangs over it, Louisiana, the almost every day by a visit to Locust Point, the centre and the emporium of all Southern interests, southern terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railis not behind the oldest of her sister States in that road. This place, which until recently was a barsentiment. The following we believe to be a true ren strip of land, is rapidly growing in importance

PROM THE LAPATETTE (LA.) EPUBLI CAN. threatening the American Union has never been more immi nent than at the present moment. The fanaticism of abolitionism, and the madness of Southern chivalry, are not now so fearful as the sectional spirit which begins to pervade the conservative portion of Congress. It was expected by all that the sudden death of Gen. TAYLOR would have awed both Houses of Congress into silence, and have shut down the floodgates upon intemperate discussion, which has so long sed useful legislation, and sickened the heart of the nation by its display of puerile abstractions and unnatural hostility. Acknowledging the danger to our Union from prolonged agitation of a question arraying the North and South in hostility, men claiming to be patriots, and pretending that they represent the people, continue to wrangle over impracticable schemes, daily increasing alienation of feeling, and strengthening sectional interests and sectional jealousies, until the mind can scarcely foresee the dreadful consequences which may follow to the country and to freedom. Congress is the cause of the evil which threatens. The People have little sympathy with the fiery agitators. The masses desire the settlement of the vexed question. They love the Union They will maintain it. South Carolina may raise the black flag of disunion, and call upon her sister slaveholding States to rally under its gloomy folds, under the pretence of defending Southern rights, but there will be no answering signal, no gathering of enthusiast hosts.

We published a few days since the Speech of he Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE at the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. We have since met with the speech of Mr. Rives on the same occasion, which is short and felicitous :

"Mr. Rives, American Minister to the French Republic, gave: 'The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and other Agricultural Societies." Coming there in an unofficial and unaccredited character, he had no right to expect such an honor: but if a hearty and unaffected sympathy in their pur suite-if an ardent and constant admiration of British energy, enterprise, and sagacity, were any qualifications for proposing the toast entrusted to him, he might not be without some pretensions. He did not consider himself a stranger; his countrymen could not say

. This is our own, our native fand,

but they could say it was 'next of kin,' for it was the land of had inherited. Nav. more-he would say that they claimed be called the moral and intellectual usulruct of it, for there was not a spot in the island in which family traditions, perional associations, as well as historical recollections, did not give to each of them an individual interest. England had many solid titles to the honor and the admiration of the world.

As her greatest poet has said, 'she was an old and haughty nation, proud in arms'—her navies rode triumphant on every sea—her imperial carital was the Rome of the modern world—her commerce resched the remotest extremities of the globe—her workshops 'clothed the naked nations;' but he rankly owned that, with all that was great and glorious in er military and commercial annals, there was something in er Georgics which filled him with still stronger admiration. ction that the pride and glory of England were to be found viction that the pride and glory of England were to be found in that noble agriculture which, while it had improved the race of their useful animals, had slso multiplied the fruits of the earth to an extent of which he could not form a conception till he had seen with his swn eyes, that day, the prodigies which had been effected. [Loud cheers.]"

Fellows' Hall, to the first public taste of their quality-con fined entirely, however, on this occasion, to instrumentati Were we qualified to descant on musical excellence, we could say much of the admirable display of skill which marked this performance in all its parts, and the high gratification of the umerous company who were privileged to witness it. This experimental concert was altogether successful; and the society of Washington are under great obligations to Mr. Kieckhoefer, Professor Berlyn, and the other gentlemen who have instituted this association, capable of affording so much enjoyment in the divine art.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Ser

ABSALOM FOWLER, Attorney of the United State and for the District of Arkansas. JOHN TURNBULL VAN ALEN, of New York Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador.

DWIGHT WEBB, of Michigan, to be Consul

the United States for the port of Fouchou, HORATIO J. HARRIS, to be Attorney of the United

States in and for the southern district of Missis WILLIAM M. MARTIN, to be Assistant Treasurer

the United States at Charleston, S. C. ELISHA H. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at the port of Honolulu, in the

On the subject of the passage by the Senate of Union, the Philadelphia Ledger says that " if the House should imitate this promptitude and determination of the Senate, and pass the bill at once without further discussion, the country would owe it a debt of gratitude. The announcement of the passage of the bill in the Senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, (continues the Ledger) was greeted with applause, which is but the first manifestation of the feelings of pleasure which the act will produce in every quarter of the country where the value of the Union is justly estimated."

The steamer Cherokee, which sailed from New York on Tuesday for Chagres, direct, took out 203 passengers. Among them we see the name of Mr. Anson Dart, of Wisconsin, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon.

The steamer Georgia, for Chagres, via Havana and New Orleans, sailed on the same day, with 80 passengers for Chagres, thirty for New Orleans, orleans were J. R. Bartlett, Esq. U. S. Commissioner, and Lieut. Whipple and Col. Chand-LER, belonging to the Mexican Boundary Commis-

The President's Message, on the subject of the difficulties growing out of the boundary question of New Mexico and Texas, is a plain statesmanlike document, abounding in sound, practical views of the duties of the Executive in such an emergency as that anticipated, and breathes throughout an earnest devotion to the preservation of harmony and the Union. While we admire its mild and conciliatory tone, we cannot withhold our approbation of its manliness and firmness; and, with all our devotion to State rights, we are prepared to de-

fend its positions.

We have regarded the position of Texas, however just her claim, as unwise and ill-advisedwanting in good faith to the Union, and productive of evil consequences if persevered in. It is to be hoped, however, that the present position of affairs will impress upon Congress the urgent necessity of prompt action, and an amicable, fair, and liberal adjustment of the question, to the end that a collision may be avoided, and harmony restored to the

FLEET OF VESSELS .- We were this morning surprised t observe a fleet of not less than two hundred sail lying at the Richmond wharves. All these vessels are employed in the coal trade; and, from this fact alone, one may idea of the great amount of business done every day at the Philadelphia terminus of the Reading Railroad.

We copy the above paragraph from the Phila-delphia Bulletin of Tuesday. Many of our readers may not be aware that a similar scene, although as vet not on quite as extensive a scale, can be seen nearly all the coal from the mineral region of Maryland being there transferred from the coal cars to the vessels. The wharves are capacious, with with the bustle and noise attending the loading and unloading of coasters, would, no doubt, astonish many of our quiet citizens, were they to pay a visit to Locust Point .- Baltimore American.

THE HON. JOHN H. LUMPKIN, late member of Congress from the 5th Congressional District in the State of Georgia, in a letter to the editor of the

Marietta Advocate, says: "I am one of those who still think that the co rights and honor of the Southern section of the Union may be maintained and preserved by a just and equitable settlement of the questions in dispute between the And I am unwilling to countenance the idea that the right and honor of the South cannot be maintained and the Union of these States preserved. When my views undergo change, and I come to the conclusion that a dissolution of the Union is the only remedy left for the protection of the South, I shall renew my subscription to your paper, and read it with complacency if not with pleasure."

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA. - We regret to learn that the sholers, which appeared so suddenly, and with considerable fatality, at Harper's Ferry, a short time since, not only continues there, but is extending itself in that section of Virginia. Nine deaths occurred at Harper's Ferry by the scourge in the last two days, six at Winchester, and there are several also at Charlestown and vicinity. The Martinsburg Gazette of Tuesday says, that since the disease has broken out at Harper's Ferry, there have been some thirty-five or forty cases, about twenty-five of which proved fatal.

The cholera continues in various cities, towns, villages, and other points in the Western States, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, &c. So great is the number of places at which it appears, that it would be useless to attempt to keep a clear record. It is extending more and

NAVAL AFFAIRS .- We learn from the Norfolk Couries that Commander EDWARD C. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, has resigned his commission in the navy, which place Lieut. T. D. Suaw, of Philadelphia, at the head of the list for promotion.

Commander Hugh N. Page has received his commission Captain in the Navy. Commander John L. SAUNDERS is ordered to be detache

from the United States rendezvous at Norfolk, his term of service having expired when his successor reports for duty. Commander GRONGE A. MAGRUDER is to be ordered to the

Lieut, A. D. HARRELL has been detached from the Coss Survey, and ordered to the frigate Raritan, to sail in a few days for the Pacific.

The United States surveying steamer Jefferson, Lieutenant ommanding T. A. JENKINS, from Cape Hatteras, and the United States surveying brig Washington, Lieut. commd'g SANDS, from the Capes of Delaware, arrived at Norfolk of

LIGHTNING .- During the storm on Sunday, the 3d in stant, we had a most remarkable illustration of Dr. Frank-lin's theory, that the lightning will not pass through a roof covered with metal, but will diffuse itself on the metallic surface, and if there be a water spout, will pass off through that to the earth. The house is covered with tin, and has a tin pipe leading from the roof to the cistern, and has no lightning rod. The flash was so great as to startle persons a which had been effected. [Loud cheers.]"

The Washington Philharmonic Society treated a large number of the water pipe shivered. Not a shock was felt in the house.—Charleston Courier.

The little schooner J. A. Wester, of only forty-eight tor burden, sailed from Philadelphia on Tuesday for California, via Cape Horn. She is fully manned, having in addition to her captain, two mates, a physician, carpenter, boatswain, and sailmaker.

AMERICAN STRANGES ON THE STOCKS.—There are now eight large and splendid ocean steamships in the course of construction at New York, and all nearly completed. It is expected that they will be finished and running within three months. Four of them are intended for the Pacific ocean.

One will be launched in three weeks. The Humboldt and Franklin, of the new Havre line, are nearly ready for sea.

THE ISTHMUS OF TERUANTEPEG.

The following letter from Mr. Mono, the engineer of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will be read with interest. The whole Isthmus is about to be re-surveyed; and Mr. Moro states in advance one or two naccuracies in his former report, making the cerresponding corrections:

MEXICO. July 12, 1850. My DEAR SIR : It is more than a year, as you know, that I discovered that I had made an error of calculation in deter

94º 17' west of Greenwich—as it is correctly stated in my rected in the new map of the Isthmus which I have made; but as new explorations are about to be undertaken on the Isthmus, I am anxious that I myself, and not others, should correct them. To this end, I pray you to do me the favor to have published in the papers what I now com-

nunicate to you.

I have heard it stated lately, in the United States, tha

I have heard it stated lately, in the United States, that there is no port, and that none can be made, on the south side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It is positively established, as well by a history written by a Franciscan friar by the name of Burgos, printed in Mexico in 1670, as well as by documents found in the archives of the descendants of Cortez, in Mexico, that this great man caused to be built several vessels, on the lakes of Tehuantepec, all of which went to sea through the Boca barra, and some of which were employed in the discovery of California, whilst the others went to Panama on a commercial enterprise, connected with Peru, which was undertaken by Cortex himself. What has given rise to these doubts is, that at times the What has given rise to these doubts is, that at times the port of Tehuantepec has been confounded with the mouth of the river of this name, which last has alternately emptied into the bay to the east of the Morro del Carbon—as it actually does—and then into the upper lake, from which it discharged itself with 1807.

In 1847, I myself followed the deserted bed of the river, and I had it in my power to satisfy myself that it emptied into this upper lake a little to the south of the hacienda of the Paso de los Lagartos. In connexion with this, other circumstances are to be explained, to which I will refer in the work

which I am preparing for publication.
Others doubt, as I understand, the sufficiency of water in the Pacific ocean—i. c, on the coast of this gulf of Tehuante-pec. I do not know what foundation there is for this doubt, unless it is to be found in some expressions of Wm. Funnel, who advises navigators to keep at two leagues from the coast, in order to avoid the low water of the intermediate space. But Dampier, who navigated these seas at the same period, reproaches Funnel on several occasions for his want of accuracy; and in fact, this same author, after having said what I have just referred to, adds: "Five or six leagues from hence (Port Salinas) is the great town of Tecoantepeque. All along here the coast is very populous, and great stores of pearls are found near the shore, in the bay of Tecoantepeque, which is a good port."

If, after all, there existed any shoals in this gulf, they

ould not amount to more than those which surround the Bermudas; which, notwithstanding, admit vessels of the largest size. But certain it is, that from the height of the Moro, I have never been able to observe any thing which indicated the existence of the alleged shoal. I am, &c.

INTERCHANGE OF CIVILITIES.

Some time since the Corporate Authorities and Citizen Buffalo invited the Governor-General of Canada, and other lignitaries of that Province, to visit the Queen City of the Lakes, but by some accident the visit was not made, to the great regret of both parties. However, not unmindful of the ospitable reception that was prepared for them, the Legislature of Canada and the Corporation of Toronto invited the corporate authorities of Buffalo to pay them a return visit, and on the 8th instant the Mayor, Aldermen, and about one hundred and fifty citizens of Buffalo were warmly welcomed by their Canadian neighbors, and entertained as guests of the

In the evening a ball of great magnificence was given, which was graced by the presence of Lord ELEIN, the Governor General, and the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine. Lady patroness of the entertainment." Amongst the decorations of the room were the portraits of Queen Victoria and General Washington, surmounted with mottoes, over the one "God save the Queen," and over the other "Hail Coabia;" also, the initials of the President of the United States surmounted by an eagle, the coats of arms of the State of New York and of the city of Toronto, around which were festooned the English and American banners; and there were other decorations of like character. A sumptuous banquet succeeded, at which sentiments were reciprocated that were calculated to increase the friendly feeling of the people of the two countries. On the succeeding day there was a grand review of the 71st regiment, and in the afternoon a fete champetre at the residence of the Governor General. At the dejeuner the toasts were the "Queen" and "the President of the United States." To the friendly feelings expressed by his Excellency the Governor General, on proposing the latter toast, Mr. H. W. Rogers, of Buffalo, pertinently replied, and concluded by giving, "The Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-American—one in blood and one in destiny."

Many other reciprocal complimentary toasts were given and the evening's enjoyment was enhanced by an illumination and a brilliant display of fireworks on the lawn, on the sides of the vills, and the adjoining miniature forest. The prorogation of Parliament took place on Saturday, at which the city's guests were present, and at length came the departure. The wharf was crowded with Canadian ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to be the recipients of a parting salute from their Buffalo friends. Sir HEN. DALRYMPLE, with the brass band of the 71st regiment, and a band of pipers, dressed in their national costume, accompanied the party to the Queen's wharf, and the scene is described as affording high gratification. We cannot better close this brief notice of a pleasing incident than in words in which the Buffalo guests were welcomed on landing : "It will be a very delightful result of the interchange of courtesies between the people of two neighboring cities, of the same origin, should it be the means of cementing those friendly relations between us, which must be as gratifying to our feelings as christians and neighbors. as they must be mutually beneficial to our interests."

THE LEGISLATURE OF WISCONSIN has recently passed an et by which any owner or lessee of land who shall, knowingly, permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof to be punished by a fine not exceeding five nor less than one dollar, with costs.

The Mayor of Winchester (Va.) denies the existence of cholera in that town. The only case which has occurred there, he says, was that of a railroad agent, who contracted the disease at Harper's Ferry, and died at Winchester some

The following eminent scientific citizens of the United States have been recently elected Foreign Associates of the

Astronomical Society of London : Professor BENJAMIN PRINCE, of Harvard University. Professor ALEX. D. BACHE, Sup. U. S. Ceast Survey. Professor O. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati.

Prolessor SEARS C. WALKER, Ass't U. S. Coast Survey. THE CONTOR PRISONERS were all discharged at Mobile, on Thursday of last week, with the exception of three or four who it is thought may be needed as witnesses in the trial of

the indictments at New Orleans against those who were the originators of the ill-advised Cuban expedition. The discharged prisoners are all in very needy circumstances, and the Mobile papers appeal to the citizens to assist them, by giving them employment or the means of reaching home. Gold has been discovered among the quartz rock of the Lake Superior country, and of a quality and in quantity to

indicate that much more may be found hereafter. It is believed that full and regular veins of the precious ore will hereafter be discovered there, particularly as it seems to be disseminated through the quartz of some of the outer surface of rocks. James Campbell has been convicted, at Westchester, the State of Pennsylvania, of murder in the second degree, causing the death of his wife, and has been sentenced twelve years' confinement in the Eastern penitentiary.

was one of the most brutal homicides ever perpetrated, at au sed by rum. Campbell and his wife were each sged about 20 years, and had been married about 30 years.

NEW MEXICO.

IN SENATE, AUGUST 14, 1850. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of order, being the bill providing for the establishmen itorial Government for the Territory of New Mexi

Mr. DOUGLAS. I move to amend the sever tion of the bill, which is the first section of the Mexico bill, by striking out all after the word States," in the 22d line, down to the word "act, line, those words relating to the boundaries of the and to insert what I will now send to the chair, wh the bill conform to the Utah bill as to the boundari

the bill conform to the Utah bill as to the boundaries.

The amendment was read, as follows:

"Bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the Color river, where the boundary line of the Republic of Mex crosses the same; thence castwardly with said boundary I to the Rio Grande; thence castwardly with said boundary I to the Rio Grande; thence tollowing the main channel of a river to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north Is tude; thence eastward with said degree to its intersection with 103d degree of longitude west from Greenwich; then north with said degree of longitude to the parallel of the 3d degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to summit of the Sierra Madre; thence south with the creat of a mountains to the 37th parallel of north latitude; thence with the said parallel to its intersection with the boundary I of the State of California; thence with the said boundary line the place of beginning."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I see that the amenda proposes to run as far north as the 38th degree of north lat ude. Is that the case ?

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I now offer the following

"Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be and they are hereby suspended, until the Soundary between the United States and the State of Texas shall be adjusted by the mutual assent of the parties; and when such adjustment shall have been effected, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full torse and operation and shall present the state of the states and the states are states and the states and the states and the states are states and the states are states and the states and the states are stat , and shall proceed to to be in full force and operation, and shall the officers herein provided to be appoin

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not like that part of the endment which provides that the act shall not go into effect il the disputed boundary, as it originally stood, or until boundary, as now modified, shall be settled by the mual agreement of the parties. Suppose they never agree?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It will require a new act, of course.

Mr. BENTON. I move to strike out all after the word be" in the present amendment, after the first clause, and

"Confined to that part of New Mexico which was actuall settled and occupied as a part of New Mexico at the time the cession of the country to the United States, and which inot included within the boundary line proposed to Texas." Debate ensued, in which Messrs. BENTON, RUSK INDERWOOD, PRATT, FOOTE, CHASE, ATCHI-SON, WINTHROP, BRADBURY, COOPER, and other

SON, WINTHROP, BRADBURY, COOPER, and others took part; of which a report will hereafter appear.

The question was then taken on Mr. Benyon's amendment to the amendment, by yeas and nays, with the following result: YEAS—Messra Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Hale, Underwood, Upham, and Winthrop—8.

NAYS—Messra Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Cass, Gooper, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Morris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Wales—3!

Mr. BRADBURY. I would suggest to the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) the propriety of amending the amend ment by omitting the words "by the mutual assent of th

at all choice in the phraseology.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to Mr. FOOTE. I wish now to offer an amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I accept the modification. I am

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi proposes to smend the bill by inserting the following provise after the word New Mexico, in the 8th line:

"Provided, further, That, when admitted as a State, the

said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be receinto the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHASE. I beg leave to submit an amendment

"Nor shall there be in said Territory either slavery or in voluntary servitude otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been ersonally guilty."

The question on the amendment of Mr. resulted as follows:

ome in in the 9th line of section twenty-two, after the word

YEAS—Messra. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Cooper Davis, of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Underwood,

Mr. HALE. I have now an amendment to offer precisely similar to one which received the sanction of the Senate, and was incorporated in the compromise bill. In section twenty-five, line forty-two, after the word dollars, insert—

"Except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ involving the question of personal freedom." Mr. WALKER. I move to amend the amendment by striking out the first branch of it, which relates to writs of error

n appeals with regard to slaves. motion to strike out was negatived. The question then recurred on the amendment, and a divi-

sion being called for, there were for the amendment, ayes 26, noes not counted. So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE. In the same section, line 45, after the word United States," I move to insert what I send to the Chair. would also say that it is copied from the amendment which was adopted in the other bill, and is intended to grant writt of habeas corpus, which, as the bill now stands, could be had by implication only :

"And the said Supreme and District Courts of the said Territory, and the respective Judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the Judges of the United States in the District of Columbia."

SEVERAL SENATORS. Now take the question on the bill. There being no further amendments, the bill was reported o the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. The question is now on concurring

in the several amendments which have been made as in Committee of the Whole. The question will be taken upon them eparately, if required. If not, it will be taken upon them

SEVERAL SENATORS. All together, all together. The question was then taken on the am-The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third read

On motion of Mr. HALE, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time pent therein, the doors were re-opened, and The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1850. On the motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate took up the bill to establish a Territorial Government in the Territory of New Mexico, and it was read a third time.

Mr. DICKINSON. The final passage of this bill was on of those questions upon which I have paired off with my col-league. If I were to vote I should vote for the passage of the bill; but under the circumstances I am not at liberty to vote upon this question.

Mr. SMITH. Upon this particular bill I too have paire.

Mr. SMITH. (Mr. SMITH)

off, with the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. FOOTE,) and therefore I shall not record my name upon its assage. The vote was then taken, and it resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Brad bury, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Doug las, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whiteomb—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Chrse, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hamlin, Miller, Phelps, Upham, Walker, and Winthrop—10.

So the bill was passed. On the motion of Mr. ATCHISON, it was ordered tha when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time the doors were re-opened and

Thursday last was set apart by the Government and citi ens of Boston to pay appropriate honors to the memory of the late President. The arrangements comprise all the preparations which have been applied to this purpose in other TIRAVELS IN CUBA, with Notices of Porto Rico and

TELEGRAPH REPORTS. &c.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 16-5 P. M. age by the Senate yesterday of the New Mexica

Ter itorial bill has given another cause for rejoicing. It is siled were with joy and gladness. Our ma, 'ket is quiet—small sales to-day of Howard Street and City Mi'ls flour at \$5.37\frac{1}{2}; corn meal, \$3.18 a \$3.25. Wheat is declini '0g—sales of red, good to prime, at 98 a 105 cents; white do. 110 a 112 cents. White corn, 60 a 62 cents; yellow, 62 c 63 cents. Oats, 30 a 37 cents. Rye, 65 cents.

65 cents. Provisions and gioceries steady.

The Tobacco market is somewhat firmer under the Niaga ra's news. There is a good demand, and sales are making freely at full prices. Some grades have improved a shade. The inspections are 1,049 hives of which 577 are Maryland, and 463 Ohio.

Wool is in good demand, and sales of 20,000 lbs. during the week at full prices. Whiskey 26 a 275 cents in hide.

DISTRIBUTE CASUALTY .- A party of sixteen wome and children, belonging to Lynn, Mass ed yesterday, by being upset from a boat, while sailing on pond near Lynnfield. They had gone out picknicking. ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

mi-arouslly, in adv ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. THE NEXT SESSION will begin on MONDAY, the 14th day of October, 1850, and close 15t March, 1853. Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Phasmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and

Hygiene.

Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.

Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery and Diseases of
Women and Children.

George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most emple apportunities for the procession of Prac-

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Frac-tical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary; with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the

Fees for the Lectures \$90 to \$95; Practical Anatomy \$10; Matriculation \$5; Graduation \$20. WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean. aug 7-2awt15thOc

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG-LADIES.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Boarding School for young ladies at Clarens, near Alexandria, on the 12th of September. The arrangements of the School will be such as to secure for its pupils a liberal and accurate course of education, under the superintendence and instruction of the Principal, with such competent assistance as may be necessary. One lady, at least, of experience and ability in teaching, will be engaged as an Assistant, and provision will be made for the instruction of pupils in French, Music, &c.

The situation of Clarens is well known for its healthfulness and beauty, and its buildings are spacious and well adapted to the purpose to which they are to be devoted.

The School will consist altogether of boarders, without day scholars.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG-LADIES.

scholars.

The School session will extend from the 12th of September to the second week in the following July. Terms, \$900 per annum, payable semi-annually, in advance, with extra charges for bedding, Music, and French.

But a information may be obtained by application to the

GEORGE A. SMITH A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—Perhaps a more rare chance for profitable and handsome investment has not occurred for a long time than the present. The subscriber offers at private sale his beautiful and fine estate, situated on the Potomac river, in Charles county, Maryland, about twenty miles below Alexandria and thirty from Washington, containing about 731 acres, with a variety of soil, from the fine flowery soil for making the No. 1 bright yellow tobacco, to the alluvial bottom and stiff elayer soil for wheat and mendow land, with a large proportion of the latter.

The improvements consist of a large, commodious, and well-arranged dwelling house, with pantries, closets, and fine dry cellars, and built at a cost of nearly \$6,009, located on an eminence from which the prospect commands a view of near-RARE CHANCE FUR CAPITALISTS .-- Per

well-arranged dwelling house, with pantries, closets, and fine dry cellars, and built at a cost of nearly \$6,009, located on an eminence from which the prospect commands a view of nearly the whole farm, a view of the Potomac and adjacent country, which is picturesque and beautiful; also, of an overseer's house, four No. I houses for servants, stable, and carriage house, three fine barns, one among the best corn-houses in the sountry, a rat-proof meat-house, dairy, ice-house, fire-proof ash-house, with alt the necessary poultry-houses, &c. The whole buildings are nearly new, built in the best style, and of the best materials.

The peach and apple orchards are extensive, and are of the best budded and graited kinds, now in full bearing; together with a great variety of other choice fruits, such as grapes, quinces, cherries, apricots, plums, pears, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The adjacent waters abound in the finest fish and wild fowl in their season. It is convenient to churches of different persuasions, to grist and saw mills, to post office and blacksmith shop, &c. The facilities of getting its products to market by vessels and steamboats are very great; 1,000 bushels of wheat can be shipped in a day. The place is acknowledged by all who know it to be a healthy one. The whole estate would make three desirable-sized farms, and would be sold altogether, or in three parts, as may be desirable; one of 295, one of about 236, and one of about 200 acres. The place is well watered, has a superabundance of wood, and an immense quantity of fine locust and ship timber. Lime in any quantity can be contracted for to be delivered within half a mile of the dwelling at eight cents per bushel.

The adjoining farm, containing only 400 acres, and no better land than this, has been rented out for three years for one-third of the crop, which third amounted to more than \$1,000 per year for the two first years, and upwards of \$1,100 the third year.

Persons wanting such an extate, or a part of it, would do well to visit it and jud

for the two first years, and upwards of \$1,100 the third year.

Persons wanting such an estate, or a part of it, would do well to visit it and judge for themselves, for to see it would be but to admire and appreciate its worth. Disasterested gentlemen, of high standing and good judgment, when speaking of this farm, have said that, taking all things into consideration, the character and quality of the improvements, its local advantages, &c., in their opinion it was certainly and decidedly the best farm in the county. CHARLES A. PYE, oct 6—wNIti Near Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY! MAGNIFICENT LOTTER! : \$100,000 Capital Prize—\$50,000—2 of \$25,000— 200 prizes of \$3,000, being the lowest three number prize—1st and 2d drawn Nos. \$1,000. The scheme of this grand and magnificent Lottery has been examined and approved of by the State Lottery Commissioners, and will be drawn in Baltimore city, September 23th,

Persons in Europe, the Canadas, or distant parts of the United States, will now have an opportunity of ordering tickets in one of the most magnificent schemes ever drawn is the United States. All orders are strictly confidential, and will be pror

The Maryland State Lotteries are under the sole and enti anagement of D. PAINE & CO.
Payment of prizes secured by heavy bonds to the State. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MD.,

78 Numbers—12 drawn Ballots.
1 grand prize of \$100,000 | 66 prize. CLASS S., To be drawn in Baltimore city, September 28th, 1850

66 prizes(1st & 2d) \$1,000 66 do (3d & 4th) 500 66 do (5th & 6th) 400 66 do (7th & 8th) 300 132 do 18 50,000 25,000 2 prizes 25,000 66 do (5th & 6th) 40
4 do 12,500 66 do (7th & 8th) 30
4 do 7,500 132 do 18
4 do 5,000 132 do 10
4 do 5,000 132 do 10
30,316 prizes, amounting to \$2,434,432.
Whole tickets \$40—halves \$20—quarters \$1C—eighths \$3.
A package of 26 whole tickets will cost \$1,040; there being 12 drawn ballots, which, at the lowest, must draw \$480.
Risk on a package of wholes only \$560.
Persons who desire it need only remit the amount of risk—say \$560—and we will send a manager's certificate of the package, which is just as good as the tickets, and will entitle the holder to all prizes drawn in the package, over and above the \$480. 2 prizes

the holder to all prizes traws to be \$480.

Certificate of package, 26 wholes, as above stated, \$560—26 halves, \$280—26 quarters, \$140—26 eighths, \$70.

Orders for tickets, shares, or packages will meet with prompt attention, and answered by return mail.

The printed official drawing, certified to by the State Commissioners, will be sent to all who order tickets.

Address

D. PAINE & CO., Baltimore, Md. the Slave Trade, by David Turnbull, Esq., M. A.; 1 vol. vo., London. TAYLOR & MAURY,